

The Sun.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1911.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	80 00
DAILY, Per Year	8 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	70 00

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 120 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

London office, 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, London, E.C. 4, England. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosks, 12, near the Grand Hotel, Kiosks 75, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera, and Kiosks 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

Paris office, 4, Rue de la Michodiere, off the Rue du Quatre Septembre (near Place de l'Opera). The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosks, 12, near the Grand Hotel, Kiosks 75, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera, and Kiosks 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

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The Standard Oil Decision.

A decision so far reaching as that rendered yesterday by the Supreme Court of the United States cannot be intelligently discussed or its full effects measured until the entire opinion of the Chief Justice can be carefully read and accurately weighed. A decision which seeks to define and apply to the complicated mechanism of modern business terms as vague and inelastic as "restraint of trade" or "attempts to monopolize" cannot be fully appreciated or its true scope and import fairly determined without reading all that the Chief Justice, in defence of the momentous decision at which the court after prolonged deliberation has arrived. The full text of that decision is not yet available, and it is not necessary for THE SUN to do more than emphasize the statement of the Chief Justice that as "one of the fundamental purposes of the statute is to protect, not to destroy, rights of property," the decision cannot result in the permanent destruction of property rights.

The Supreme Court interpreted the law as it found it. Its duty has been simply to interpret and apply the law. The wisdom of that law is for the legislature, and the decision just rendered necessarily imposes a plain obligation upon Congress to determine whether the absolute prohibition of restraints of trade is in accord with a state of society whose agencies of steam and electricity inevitably tend to the multiplication of power and efficiency by concentration.

It is noteworthy that this decision comes almost concurrently with a report of a special committee of the English Board of Trade, which after a prolonged investigation has found with respect to the consolidation of railroads "that the natural laws of the development of an improved and more economical railway system lie in the direction of more cooperation between the various railway companies, and that we accept the growth of cooperation and the more complete elimination of competition as a process at once inevitable and likely to be beneficial both to the railway companies themselves and, if properly safeguarded, to the public also."

It is a striking coincidence that at the very time when the two other great commercial nations of the world, England and Germany, are attempting with almost feverish efforts to develop the efficiency of commercial units by consolidation and the elimination of wasteful competition, a statute of the United States should be applied to a business organization of surpassing efficiency and worldwide potency and should compel it by judicial decree to dissolve.

THE SUN has too much confidence in the sanity of the American people to believe that a policy of indiscriminate disintegration can long endure. That cannot in the long run be politically expedient which is economically unwise. If in the rapid growth of our nation any law in its unbending rigor tends to retard the inevitable development by consolidation of the commercial unit, sooner or later it will yield to the commercial genius and expanding destiny of a great people. We have already seen this in the consolidation of railroad corporations. Who would willingly disintegrate the Pennsylvania Railroad and have a hundred petty railroads under an equal number of localized managements, where one efficient power can more wisely control all? A universal and irresistible economic tendency, without any conscious purpose to violate the law, moves always onward in the teeth of hostile legislation. Those who war against all combination, whether reasonable or unreasonable, simply commit the folly of Mrs. PARTINGTON, who with misdirected zeal attempted to mop up the Atlantic Ocean. Indeed the folly of shacking the genius of the American people for efficient organization by a rigid and inelastic law is greater than that of Mrs. PARTINGTON, for it wars with forces more subtle and powerful than the ocean—the forces of steam and electricity utilized by millions of people. That the Sherman anti-trust law is too rigid and inelastic

has been tacitly or expressly admitted by all the officials to whom its enforcement has been from time to time entrusted.

It may be desirable that the law should be interpreted as it has apparently now been interpreted in all its literal comprehensiveness. Hitherto Congress, having enacted a law, which it has required two decades to construe, has declined to amend it as long as any question of interpretation could be shifted to the judicial branch of the Government. Congress must therefore again assume the duty of determining whether it will persist in a policy of indiscriminate disintegration.

We now know the full possibilities of the statute, and it would be idle to minimize its possibilities of mischief. The Supreme Court has not met the expectation of the business community by "pointing a way." Why should it? It is not the business of the Supreme Court to point a way. It interprets the law as it finds it. To find a way out of this legislative morass is the duty of the legislature, and the good result of the decision just rendered will probably be that Congress will sooner or later be compelled by an overwhelming sentiment to rescue the country from the slough of despond into which for nearly two decades this extreme statute has plunged it.

The rights of property will not and cannot be substantially or practically affected. The age of the locomotive will not return to that of the wheelbarrow. Oil will continue to be produced from the bowels of the earth, will continue to be refined and marketed. We can repose a reasonable confidence in the patriotic purposes and conservative judgment of the President of the United States, upon whom the ultimate responsibility must rest of giving full force and effect to the decision just announced. It is most fortunate that we have a President who is not a mere demagogue and who is brave enough to do that which is just and reasonable without fear of criticism and without regard to his personal interests.

THE SUN does not ignore the difficulty of modifying under present political conditions the Sherman anti-trust law, but we do not regard a reasonable modification as an impossibility. There was another Sherman law within the memory of the present generation, which compelled the unlimited purchase of silver and for a time destroyed the credit of a rich and prosperous nation. At one time no considerable body of men in either of the great political parties had the courage to favor its repeal. It required a strong and masterful Executive to give expression to the undoubted judgment of the most thoughtful citizens and compel its repeal. What GROVER CLEVELAND did WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT can do, and he will render no more important service to his countrymen than in securing a reasonable modification of a law which, by the common consent of all reasonable men, is unduly drastic.

As to the ultimate result, THE SUN is not a pessimist. The American people are eminently practical. Occasionally they pass through a period of impassioned frenzy over phrases, but sooner or later, as the past has shown, they distinguish with extraordinary intuition the good and the evil of any political policy, and they are then swift to eschew the evil and to retain the good. The Sherman anti-trust law has its value as well as its mischief. Upon Congress will thus rest the duty of adapting it to the business necessities of a nation, which, if not unduly shackled by unwise and archaic laws, should remain the greatest commercial nation in the world. It is inconceivable that such a nation will commit hari-kari. As Lincoln said in his second annual message:

"The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise to the occasion; as our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew."

Mr. Stimson's First Assignment.

As Secretary of War Mr. TAFT was an indefatigable and accomplished traveller, one of his excursions taking him completely around the world. He opened the Philippine parliament, he visited Japan as a friendly envoy, he called in at St. Petersburg after traversing Siberia, he negotiated domestic peace in Cuba and set up a new government there, and more than once he inspected the job of canal building in Panama. From his desk in the War Department in Washington Mr. TAFT was absent for months at a time, yet he made an excellent Secretary of War in the traditional way, which must be distinguished from the way of a new world power. The Hon. JACOB MAGDOCK DICKINSON has also visited the Philippines, Panama and Cuba as Secretary of War, but not with the same knowledge and prestige as Mr. TAFT. For General DICKINSON was never President of the Philippine Commission or Civil Governor. Wherever the United States army is distributed to-day the Secretary of War is supposed to go during his term of office, combining pleasure with business. Mr. TAFT had a good deal of fun and hilarity during his voyages to the far East, and General DICKINSON is said to have unimpaired and played the boy again. Decorum on a Pacific liner is not required even of a Secretary of War.

It would seem to follow that globe trotting is now a part and feature of the duties of the head of the Department. So Mr. HENRY L. STIMSON, who has been

selected to manage the army in succession to General DICKINSON, will have to inspect our distant posts, observe how the dependencies are getting on, judiciously address the Filipinos on the subject of their demand for independence at once, and explain to the Porto Ricans that it is only a question of time when they will become full citizens. It will also be Secretary STIMSON's duty to measure the depth and length of the Culbreth Cut with a discriminating eye and report upon the freedom of the Canal Zone from mosquitoes. But more, much more, will be expected of the new Secretary of War than travelling and routine department work. When Mr. TAFT met Mr. STIMSON in Newark on Saturday the President said to him:

"I'll give you your first assignment as the baby member of the Cabinet. It will be your duty to speak before the Intercontinental Club of Boston on May 24 on the subject of reciprocity."

Reciprocity is a simple subject compared with some of the military problems that a Secretary of War has to solve, and Mr. STIMSON will doubtless, with nine days for preparation, acquit himself worthily. The materials are ample. There is a dark area of dissent in the northern tier of Vermont and a particularly inflamed spot in Essex county, Massachusetts, and the greater will be Mr. STIMSON's distinction if he converts the cod fishermen and the Vermont dairymen and potato raisers. There will be other assignments involving much more responsibility, for reciprocity is as simple as two and two are four except to a political farmer. Cabinet officers are expected to work hard on the stump; even the Secretary of Agriculture is sometimes drafted.

So the new Secretary will have to speak early and late, and far and wide. For the technical business of the War Department he can lean upon the Adjutant-General, the accomplished AINSWORTH, and upon General LEONARD WOOD, the Chief of Staff.

Harmony in New York.

Almost without exception despatches from Washington commenting upon two recent appointments of citizens of this State to high Federal offices have declared that these appointments have contributed largely to the restoration of harmony in the Republican party of this State.

Waiving for the moment the broader question, the belief widely held, that patronage is not on any occasion a real balm for factional wounds, what are these differences between Republicans in New York which have already produced one great party disaster and a week ago seemed as patently persistent as ever?

In the broadest sense the State has never had a "progressive" movement. The doctrines of LA FOLLETTE, the principles of OSWATIMMIE, the whole gospel of the middle West "insurgency" have awakened but slight enthusiasm and enlisted but few converts in this State. Yet here, as everywhere, the Republican party is divided into two definitely marked factions, that which believes that the party should be "progressive," should declare itself the champion of doctrines antagonistic to all the ancient history of the party. This faction is very small; it owes its seeming influence to the fact that it has been seized by practical politicians who are without principle, but merely opportunists, and by the much larger element which is made up of discontented partisans.

On the other side and now actually in control of the party machinery is that faction which believes that the Republican party is naturally and necessarily, in the present emergency, a conservative party; that its mission at the present time is to save the institutions of the country by a persistent and uncompromising opposition to all radical doctrines.

For the conservative there can be no compromise consistent with honesty. For the genuine radical, equally, the differences are irreconcilable. As for the machine politicians, who for practical reasons adopted the label of "progressive" last autumn, some of them are also committed beyond all possible hope of changing sides. To-day their sole stock in trade politically lies in their self-proclaimed devotion to certain doctrines, which they accepted a year ago in the hope of gaining control of the State machine and the party in this State, through the last election.

The situation in New York differs in a degree from that of other States, but only in a degree. Here as elsewhere the main problem is the same. Neither here nor elsewhere can a Republican party half conservative and half radical survive. The thing must be fought to a finish, and no outside endeavor to restore harmony can permanently prevent the "irrepressible conflict." Patronage divided between factions may prolong the agony, but in the end only one faction can survive.

To expect harmony in advance of a real and bitter struggle is to close one's eyes to the political history of the Republican party in this State for the last decade. Without regard to elections, without regard to patronage, the Republicans of this State are going to find out whether their party in New York is radical or conservative. The result will determine for many thousands whether they are really Republicans or not. The expediency of prevention or postponement of such an investigation is clear enough, but so also is the futility of all efforts to postpone or prevent it.

The First Number of the Illustrated Congressional Directory.

The May edition of that sterling and standard publication, which no family should be without, the "Congressional Directory," greets our grateful eyes. Even in that time honored enclosure the feet of Progress may be heard to stamp. Since the January edition Art has found her way into this catalogue of statesmen. There is a headpiece or two headpieces before each State beadroll of Senators and Representatives. What is this picture? Is it some dream of a dolphin and an anchor, an octopus and a hook? Is it snakes, serpent, on a

shepherd's crook, reversed? Is it a culture or redbird, rampant, on a conventionalized golf stick? Is it swans, "sleigh" bestdans inflating goatskins waving the right ear jovially? A work of wonder, what can it be, this picture cut, we hear, by the Hon. JAMES REGINALD MANN of Chicago from an illustrated pamphlet on hookworm?

Is this the way to please the plain people? Why, the Hon. JAMES SANSOVINO HENRY, the compiler, will be having the book adorned with miniatures and illuminations and printed in blue, hobsen yellow and so on. Worse and worse, a photograph or water-colored sketch of each Senator and Representative will be thrown in the face of the country; the Mesopotamian mug of Uncle Joe, the dread deforested top of OLIE JAMES—arrest or postpone that hour of work, all kindly fates!

So much for Art and Progress; now for History. On page 149, "Presidents and Vice-Presidents and the Congresses Coincident With Their Terms," occurs the name of the Vice-President in the Presidency of FRANKLIN PIERCE:

"WILLIAM B. KING (died April 18, 1858)."

We don't know when this erring "B" crept into the name of WILLIAM RUFUS KING, thirteenth Vice-President, Representative in Congress from North Carolina, Senator in Congress from Alabama for more than thirty years, Minister to France. The error is not Mr. HENRY'S; it appears for instance in the Directory of the Sixtieth Congress, second session, compiled by A. J. HALLFORD. Mr. KING may be reasonably obscure by this time, but an official publication of the United States ought to be able to give accurately the names of the Vice-Presidents. More correctness and less Art!

Youths who have followed favorite heroes through danger and hairbreadth escapes from wild Indians, desperadoes and beasts and have longed with the return of outdoor life each year for such adventurous careers might read two bits of news from the Rockies.

RICHARD HEACOCK, a nephew of "Wild Bill" HEACOCK, the Indian fighter of frontier days, and as well known in the early history of Leadville and Colorado mining camps as was his uncle in Kansas and Dakota, has just died at Pueblo. JOHN CHARLES, famous throughout the Black Hills as the captor of "Deadly Coolidge," and who was more reckless and daring than the desperado in that "single handed" he tracked him to his isolated cabin in the mountains and afterwards he was wounded turned him over to the frontier authorities. "has just passed away" at Bozeman. These two men had been as successful in finding adventures as any one of their time; yet HEACOCK was buried in a pauper's grave and CHARLES died at the poor farm. If that is all there is to such a career it seems that youth might as well decide to peg along with the humdrum affairs of every day life.

Kansas has a new drink.—St. Paul dispatch. Hello there at last?

At Daytona, Fla., recently an automobile was driven a mile in twenty-five seconds, which was at the rate of 140 miles an hour. No aeroplane has equalled this speed for so short a distance, but a new record was set by the French aviator, who flew the French aviator, who flew for ten minutes at the rate of 105 miles an hour at the Moulmoult course yesterday. The longer the distance the greater the superiority of the aeroplane seems to be. In a race from Paris to Berlin the automobile would finish far in the rear.

Prosperous Nova Scotia.

In no other country in the world, it is asserted, are there such vast, varied and valuable deposits of gypsum as in the province of Nova Scotia. The deposits are found in the Pictou Highlands. The exposures show beds of from a few feet to hundreds of feet in thickness, ranging in color from gray to snow white and frequently of beautiful quality. The deposits are found in Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Kings and Halifax counties, and in every county of Cape Breton. Some of the deposits have been operated for a century, but during this time only two million tons have been taken from the mines. The province is now manufacturing gypsum products, one at Windsor in 1901 and the other at Chatham, Cape Breton in 1908. The production of gypsum rose from 300,000 tons in 1907 to 1,200,000 tons in 1908. The province is now manufacturing gypsum products, one at Windsor in 1901 and the other at Chatham, Cape Breton in 1908. The production of gypsum rose from 300,000 tons in 1907 to 1,200,000 tons in 1908.

Nova Scotia has gold, silver, lead, antimony, copper, zinc, iron and tungsten, as well as vast deposits of free stone, granite, porphyry, lime burning rock, marble and limestone suitable for cement, fluting materials such as granite, marble, and other decorative materials, and a large number of other sources of wealth are its deposits of coal, gypsum and oil shales, the last two having received little attention from local State or capitalists.

Local capital has been and still is very chary of investing itself in mining generally in Nova Scotia. Many good copper prospects (almost every county and two good copper belts, but only two of them developed to any considerable extent.

Nova Scotia's mineral output in 1910 was worth \$2,275,475. Of this \$1,745,000 was for coal and \$530,475 for steel ingots.

In 1910 Nova Scotia's products reached high water mark, with a value of \$1,624,458, made up of:

Shipping and manufactures	\$85,000,000
Minerals and manufactured minerals	\$2,589,745
Food products	2,507,721
Fisheries	10,982,011
Forest products	5,250,772
Refractories	2,120
Total value	\$12,487,655

Of the farm products \$10,129,280 was for hay; \$7,000,000 for butter, eggs and poultry; \$5,000,000 for potatoes, and \$4,129,280 for oats. In the first nine months of 1910 the fisheries of Nova Scotia produced a value of \$274,000, or more than that of any other province of the Dominion.

Lumber had an excellent year in 1910, shipping to the United States \$1,405,425 worth of 10,704,000 total product. The province has sixteen operating coal mines, employing 11,000 persons in the mines. The 1910 output value was \$1,745,000, or \$1,475,000 greater than that of 1909. Carrying coal and lime stone employs a fleet of twenty-five steamers, twelve tug boats and a fleet of 100 small boats. \$10,000,000 is invested in the coal industry. One-fifth of the population of the province depend upon it for livelihood.

In 1908 Nova Scotia had 300 industrial concerns, with \$750,000 capital employed, 22,155 persons, with a yearly payroll of \$7,751,274, and an output worth \$2,474,253. Only five years later, 1910, the output had almost doubled, \$12,487,655.

In 1910 the Intercontinental Railway, owned and operated by the Dominion Government, had a net profit of nearly \$1,000,000. Hereafter this railway has not been considered a profitable enterprise. The subsidized railway had a decrease of 12 per cent in earnings in 1910 as compared with 1909. The total railway mileage is 1,350, or one mile for every 340 inhabitants. Also most of the province has 2,570 public schools, with an average attendance of 102,000 pupils, besides many high schools, colleges and academies.

There is a large number of public man and dumb schools for the blind, one of art and design, an institute of science, theological college, mining school, naval academy, business college, university, and a large number of other institutions, teachers and 8,500 enrolled pupils. Halifax has 30,000 population.

Among the other prosperous larger cities of Nova Scotia are Sydney and Yarmouth.

Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—In 1899 Zelaya passed, in 1910 Madrid passed, and now in 1911 Estrada passes. Zelaya was somewhat unceremoniously thrown or kicked out because he was an international nuisance. Madrid was pushed out by the revolutionists, and although details are lacking, the withdrawal of Estrada seems to place that gentleman in the group of contemptible known as "quitters." From unquestionably responsible information there has been a disposition here to regard him as a man of somewhat limited abilities, but of honest and patriotic purposes. He distinguished himself as the leader of a successful revolution and his personal courage has been fairly proved. After serving a few months as an administrator, during which he sought with commendable fidelity the fiscal and economic rehabilitation of his country, he quits. The story as received is that he quarrelled with a member of his Cabinet, charged his subordinate with disloyalty and ordered his arrest, but was unable to enforce the order. And so Estrada goes, whether permanently or not remains to be seen.

Estrada's friend Adolfo Diaz occupies the vacant post, with some uncertainty of his ability to hold it. Were it not that the people of the country are tired of and impoverished by two years of conflict there would be almost a certainty of failure.

As it is, another row, or rather a continuation of the old row, is easily within the realm of the possible. It is a fair inference that the present situation is due in no small degree to the disordered finances of the country. The line of political division in Nicaragua was not drawn between a gang of spoliators who followed Zelaya and a band of saints who opposed him. There is reason to believe that Estrada was honest, and there is abundant reason to question the absolute integrity of some of his associates and followers. Estrada desired that the country be ruled along as least it could pending the adjustment of the enormous claims made upon its treasury and the liquidation of those claims through a loan for which a number of offers have been made, with the customs revenues pledged as security. Others wanted cash at once, and it is learned through fairly direct and reliable channels that Zelaya's old printing presses have again been put in commission for the manufacture of money.

Meanwhile, the United States officially stands aloof and still stands ready to help the unfortunate people out of their unhappy predicament. The United States, detached by the State Department, is the official request of the Nicaraguan Government has investigated and reported the conditions and the needs of the country, and several New York banking houses are ready to advance the funds if reasonable security can be furnished. That involves an international treaty, and the approval of such a convention appears to be blocked in the United States Senate by a similar convention with Honduras. There is already in Santo Domingo a precedent for such a treaty, and the experience in and with that country has been presented to him. But the United States, notably successful. There has been peace and order in Santo Domingo for more than five years, and the revenues, the commerce and the general prosperity of the country have increased greatly. No one now suspects the United States of purpose or desire to acquire the territory. The operation and the results of the convention have served effectively to dispel all such notions. There is no reason whatever to doubt, and there is every reason to believe, that similar results would follow similar arrangements with Honduras and with Nicaragua.

Such treaties with those countries are advised and urged by the President and by the State Department. They are stubbornly opposed by one or two Senators, whose attitude in the matter it is quite impossible to understand. The proposed conventions would be far more likely to avert embroilment with other nations than to provoke it or lead to it. In neither of those countries is there even shadow of design for annexation to this country, and certainly in the United States any such proposition would be bitterly and overwhelmingly opposed. We are in position to extend a friendly and helping hand to a couple of weak, struggling and stricken neighbors without cost to us and without danger of any kind to our own interests, present or future. Were the bankers to make the loans, as they might, without the proposed treaties, an early day might bring the necessity of employing official force for their collection. The Hague conference of 1907 limited the employment of force for the collection of contract debts, but in countries of such political uncertainty the extension of such provision would be almost easily and in all probability would become operative. The dangers of such a situation would be greatly limited if not quite removed by treaty relations.

The execution of the proposed treaties would not necessarily interrupt the Presidential procession in Nicaragua, but it would almost inevitably result in the establishment of permanent peace in Central America, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Before Candidates and After.

From the Charlotte Observer. Governor Woodrow Wilson has begun flitting with the promiscuous referendum and recall, which circumstance the Montagu-Aldrichs are not likely to like. Neither do, Dr. Wilson admits having always heretofore pronounced these things mere hush, but intimates that he has seen a new light. It would seem that the clear mindedness of the scholar has become confused by the aspirations of the public man and he hopes to be elected President next year and not after the latest political fashions is numbered with the many gone before.

Dr. Wilson was ever a friend and admirer of the great and good statesman who had been the opportunity for a recall election during 1905 or thereabouts. Would not the country have most assuredly run into a calamity whose immense evil would be with us yet? In other words, is no reflection upon the capacity of a people for self-government to say that their second thought, which our present institutions compel waiting upon where grave issues are concerned, is better than their first? And we note that even in the case of the recall election, which Dr. Wilson repudiates the idea that Judge who wrote unpopular decisions should at once be subjected to the chances of the recall.

The Italian Consul-General and the Triangle Fire.

To the Editor of THE SUN Sir, In today's SUN is a special cable despatch from Rome, Italy, entitled "Triangle Fire Angers Italy," in which the Italian Consul-General is censured for having expressed a few sentiments in behalf of justice.

First, my office is directly under that of the Italian Consulate, and I know that on the evening of the Triangle fire the Consul-General, Cavalier Fara Forni, was not in the city. He was in the city at the time of the fire, but he was not in the city at the time of the fire.

Secondly, the Consul-General was not in the city at the time of the fire, but he was in the city at the time of the fire. He was in the city at the time of the fire, but he was not in the city at the time of the fire.

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EVIDENCE OF MULES AND BLOODHOUNDS.

In a decision by the Supreme Court of Alabama in the case of Wilson vs. the State, the court reversed a conviction of murder, and the opinion of the court dwelt somewhat upon the judicial evidence that should be taken of the nature and characteristics of domestic animals as being a subject of general and familiar knowledge. The animal in question was a mule, and in the opinion of the court said:

It is no doubt a matter of common knowledge that a mule will shy or take flight when passing a point where it had been previously and recently frightened at said point. The trial court did not, therefore, err in permitting the State to show that one of the mules driven by deceased when he became frightened and shied when driven by the black stump in question. Nor was there any error in permitting the State to show by a witness who had fifty years experience with mules that it was his natural and ordinary habit when passing a point where they had been frightened previously. The force of this evidence would have been strengthened by proving that this mule did not previously shied at the stump, but it was not shown that this fact was not shown might weaken the probative force of this evidence, upon the theory that the mule may have been afraid of the stump, as it is a matter of common knowledge that a mule will often and repeatedly shy at certain things, although having previously passed them without hurt or harm; but the evidence was admissible and the weight of the same was a question for the jury.

The claim of the State was that the accused while near or behind the stump in question shot and killed the deceased while he was driving his mule past the stump. While the conviction was reversed on other grounds than the admission of the evidence of the mule, the ruling in the case on that point is criticized by the New York Law Journal as having no legitimate probative force, since "the eccentricities of the whole equine family taking flight and shying and even running away for fear of a mule, are not caused at all by a matter of common observation and knowledge." The Law Journal believes that "such a sensational episode is apt to have considerable influence with the average jury, and it is questionable whether a conviction of a capital crime could not be reversed on such ground alone."

The subject is held to be akin to the discussion of the admissibility of evidence of tracking by bloodhounds, which has more in its favor, because it rests upon the establishment of a fact, the mule, which is a fact of common knowledge, and that they follow something when put upon a trail, "while there is no rhyme or reason or uniformity as to horses or mules taking flight."

One of the leading opinions on the subject of evidence by bloodhounds is the Supreme Court of Nebraska in *Brott vs. State*, in which the court said:

The bloodhound is endowed with a remarkably keen scent, and is great for the purpose of tracking. Its method of trailing is simple and well understood. Particles of waste matter given off by the particular individual fall to the ground, and while undergoing chemical change come in contact with the sensitive nose of a dog and produce an impression which is able to recognize as distinct and different from other impressions. Hence for a short time a man may be easily traced in the woods or in a city, and after a lapse of considerable time, the trail is obviously more difficult and often manifestly impossible to follow. The bloodhound, however, from pursuing his business, he trails as best he can. He always follows some scent, and he goes somewhere. Indoubtedly nice and delicate distinctions are time and again made by the bloodhound. But the bloodhound, in making such distinctions, is not guided by the evidence in either civil or criminal cases, as we believe, the teaching of that common knowledge and ordinary experience which may be rightfully brought to the aid of the jury.

The court says that "if such evidence were held to be legal evidence it would, standing alone, sustain a conviction, and courts in this golden age of enlightenment would now and again be under the humiliating necessity of adding to the record the fact that the bloodhound is a dog, and that dogs are not to be trusted."

The court concludes that "if such evidence were held to be legal evidence it would, standing alone, sustain a conviction, and courts in this golden age of enlightenment would now and again be under the humiliating necessity of adding to the record the fact that the bloodhound is a dog, and that dogs are not to be trusted."

The New Dean of St. Paul's, London.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir, Mr. Aquilino, the new dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dean Gregory, who retired at the advanced age of 92, the Rev. William Ralph Inge, Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge University. Dr. Inge is not a stranger to New York, for in 1906 he delivered the Paddock lectures at the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea Square with much acceptance. He has a clear and incisive delivery, and is a preacher under the dome of the great metropolitan cathedral will occupy the place once filled by Melville, Liddon and Scott-Holland. At Cambridge University he took a first class in classics and almost every scholar of Cambridge has known him. He was a lecturer in 1899. In scholarship, research he will be a worthy successor of Milman and Mansell. He has given many years to the study of the mystics of both East and West, and his numerous works on mysticism are well known. He is a man of many notable men at the head of the great metropolitan cathedral, among them the late Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. Canon Donne, the brilliant courtier, poet and divine, whose life has been so graphically delineated by Isaac Walton, Tillotson, the amiable and eloquent preacher of his day, who became Archbishop of Canterbury, Butler, the author of the "Analogue," Stillington, Pretyman, Colston, Milman, Mansell, Church and Gregory. Like the dean of Westminster, the dean of St. Paul's is always a man of mark. Four St. Paul's deans have been raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Dr. Inge is a man of mark, and his life has been so graphically delineated by Isaac Walton, Tillotson, the amiable and eloquent preacher of his day, who became Archbishop of Canterbury, Butler, the author of the "Analogue," Stillington, Pretyman, Colston, Milman, Mansell, Church and Gregory. Like the dean of Westminster, the dean of St. Paul's is always a man of mark. 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